

## ASKS MINERS ARMS

U. S. MAJOR IMPRESSES UPON STRIKERS' NECESSITY FOR SURRENDERING WEAPONS.

## MARTIAL LAW IS ORDERED

Governor Ammons of Colorado Reports the Situation Threatening in One County and Asks More Aid From Federal Soldiers.

Trinidad, Colo., May 9.—Major Holbrook with his staff spent Thursday with the strikers at Sopris and Segundo, impressing upon them the advisability of peacefully surrendering arms.

Colonel Lockett will issue his final proclamation calling upon citizens to surrender all arms in their possession forthwith.

At military headquarters it was said no forcible search would be made for arms after the issuance of the proclamation.

Colonel Lockett informed District Attorney J. J. Hendricks that, while martial law had not been formally declared, he considered the district under the absolute authority of troops, but that that authority would be exercised only when it was found that county officers were unable to cope with any given situation.

He told the district attorney that he had knowledge of certain saloons selling liquor, in spite of the strict prohibition imposed by the federal officers, and that such sale must be stopped completely and immediately. If the district attorney's office could not enforce prohibition the federal troops could and would.

Urgent appeals were made by operators in the northern coal fields to Colonel Lockett, commanding the federal troops in the northern fields, for additional soldiers to protect mines there, which, they say, had been threatened by strikers. The operators reported that their strike breakers refused to remain at work unless additional protection was guaranteed.

Denver, Colo., May 9.—Advices received at the governor's office on Thursday were that the strike situation in the Roubt county coal fields is tense. Capt. Ralph Dorn, commanding the 30 guardsmen occupying that district, reported that the strikers had removed children from Oak Creek and that the citizens feared an outbreak.

The governor has requested Colonel Lockett to send a detachment of federal soldiers to the district.

## M'ADOO MAY QUIT CABINET

Reported That Secretary Will Become Ambassador to France—Palmer Stated as His Successor.

Washington, May 9.—Secretary McAdoo, who became the son-in-law of President Wilson, will retire from the cabinet and become ambassador to France. This is the report here which also names Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Democratic candidate for United States senator from that state, as his successor. The report is based on a statement by the son-in-law of President Wilson, who is believed to be going to France or he may become head of the new federal reserve board.

## TWO WARSHIP PLAN ADOPTED

House Passes Measure Presented by Naval Affairs Committee by Vote of 201 to 106.

Washington, May 9.—By a vote of 201 to 106 the house adopted on Thursday the two-battleship authorization and the other naval increase program presented by the naval affairs committee, and passed the bill. A provision is carried that one of the battleships shall be built in a government yard. It is argued that the two-battleship authorization is not a provision of the first-class type. One of the two new ships will be built at that yard.

## MAYOR ROBERTS NOT GUILTY

Jury Acquits Terre Haute's Executive Who Was Indicted for Election Frauds.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 9.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Don Roberts, indicted for election frauds on Thursday, at the end of 20 minutes. One ballot was taken. There was a riotous scene in the courtroom, which was crowded. A procession was formed and a band of music was secured. At some of the five houses bells were rung. Mayor Roberts says the verdict was really against the utilities companies, which inspired the prosecution.

## New Governor General of Canada.

London, May 9.—King George approved the appointment of Prince Alexander of Teck as governor general of Canada to succeed the duke of Connaught, who has been seeking for some time to relinquish the office.

## Posee Seeks Four Bandits.

Middletown, Cal., May 9.—Mounted posse are hunting for the four bandits who held up the Wells-Fargo Express company office at Middletown, in Lake county, shot dead the agent, Hamilton Harris, and fled with about \$50.

## Ohio Miners Not to Strike.

Indianapolis, May 9.—There probably will be no general strike of coal miners in Ohio, as requested by a committee of miners, which appeared before the international executive board of the U. M. W. of A.

## Diplomat's Wife Is Killed.

New York, May 8.—Mrs. Louise Elchagery, wife of the Mexican minister to Costa Rica, fell from a window on the fifth floor of an apartment house and was impaled on a picket fence. She died at a hospital.

## Banker's Wife a Suicide.

Greenwich, Conn., May 8.—Mrs. John T. Perkins, wife of the millionaire vice-president of the Corn Exchange bank of New York city, shot and killed herself with a revolver in bed at her home here.

## Rejects Woman Suffrage Bill.

London, England, May 8.—The house of lords at a night session held on Wednesday rejected the woman's suffrage bill by a vote of 104 to 60. The police expect serious trouble as a result.

## MEDIATORS OF THE MEXICAN TROUBLE



These are the three South American diplomats who are acting as mediators in the Mexican trouble. They are Ambassador da Gama of Brazil and Ministers Mujica of Chile and Naon of Argentina.

## OLNEY AS MEDIATOR WILL ADJOURN IN JULY

PRESIDENT ASKS EX-SECRETARY TO ACT ON BOARD. CONGRESS TO QUIT THEN, WHITE HOUSE MEET DECIDES.

Aged Statesman in Letter to Wilson Declines to Serve as Bank Body Head.

Washington, May 8.—Richard Olney, former secretary of state, who has just declined appointment as head of the new federal reserve board, has been asked by President Wilson to serve as one of the representatives of the United States in the mediation controversy with Huerta. Mr. Olney declined the place on the reserve board because he could not give his time to the work. As a representative in mediation proceedings, however, his work would probably last only a few weeks.

Mr. Olney, in a letter to President Wilson, received at the White House, declined the offer of the governorship of the federal reserve board on account of the press of private business. Mr. Olney's letter read: "My dear Mr. President: I feel honored quite beyond words by your letter of the 29th ultimo—by the important office offered and by the friendly expression of confidence which accompanied the offer.

"But the act of congress, which very properly requires each member of the federal reserve board to give his entire time to his work, is an insuperable obstacle to my acceptance of the office. In the course of a long life I have in various instances assumed the duties, and undertaken trusts which, from their personal nature, cannot properly be devolved upon others. "If the conclusion I have come to is a disappointment to you, I greatly regret it. But you can hardly be sorrier than I am that I am able to do so little in aid of an administration whose aims and achievements make it one of the most notable that the country has ever known.

"Trusting you will not suffer your health and strength to be impaired by the strain of the unusual difficulties now attending the duties of your great office, I am, "Sincerely yours, "RICHARD OLNEY."

## FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Atlanta, Ga., May 7.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former charge d'affaires at the United States embassy at Mexico City, passed through Atlanta en route to Washington.

London, England, May 7.—The house of lords rejected the woman's suffrage bill by a vote of 104 to 60.

Monmouth, Ill., May 5.—A tornado swept through Northeast Warren county, killing Mr. Robert Alexis, at the home of his son, Carl Jones, three miles northeast of Little York.

Atlanta, Ga., May 8.—Leo M. Frank was denied a new trial by Judge Ben Hill on Wednesday. Frank's lawyers stated that they will appeal to the United States Supreme court. It is not likely that Frank will be released for some time, as the motion to set aside, in the event that the appeal on the extraordinary motion falls, will have a longer course before it than any of the previous ones made by the lawyers for Frank.

50,000 Russians on Strike. St. Petersburg, May 9.—Fifty thousand Russian workmen went on strike as a protest against the suspension of members of the Duma for rioting during the debate on the bill. The police drove the strikers home.

Negro Shot to Death. Augusta, Ga., May 9.—Charles Jones, a negro, was taken from two officers near Grovetown, Ga., while they were taking him to applying, the county seat of Columbia county, for safe-keeping, and shot to death.

Wilson a "Boy" at Circus. Washington, May 8.—President Wilson threw aside the cares of office and went to the circus. Armed with a bag of peanuts for the elephants he laughed at the antics of the clowns and marveled at acrobatic stunts.

Sought John D.; Gets Jail. New York, May 8.—Mary Gane, who endeavored to see John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to protest against the Colorado strike conditions, and declared she "would shoot him down like a dog," was sentenced to 60 days in jail.

Suspicion Wrong, But She's Dead. Hammond, Ind., May 7.—Hazel Guy believed her fiancé about to take an other girl for a buggy ride and took poison. When the fiancé, John Harding, drove up to Miss Guy's home he was informed that she was dead.

One Killed, Four Hurt in Car Crash. Detroit, Mich., May 7.—One man, a motorist, was killed, four passengers were fatally injured, and 22 others were seriously injured in a collision of street cars at Philadelphia and Oakland avenues on Tuesday.

## VILLA REFUSES TO JOIN IN ATTACK ON YANKEES

In His Reply to General Joaquin Maas, Says Federals Provoked United States Into Action in Hope to Escape Rebels.

Torreon, Mexico, May 8.—The text of the letters which passed between General Joaquin Maas, Federal commander, and General Francisco Villa, Constitutional commander, in which Maas urged Villa to join him in repelling the "American invasion," and Villa sharply refused, has been given out here.

## The Intention of War.

General Maas's letter was as follows: "To General Francisco Villa: I have received instructions to notify the revolutionary chiefs that American intervention in Mexico is an accomplished fact. The United States of the north have committed a grave offense against Mexico by disembarking troops in Vera Cruz on April 21, and by taking military action at Salina Cruz two days later. This act alone constitutes the intention of war, and this is the supreme moment to call on the patriotism of all Mexicans to present a united front and forget our differences in the intense love of a country of which we are possessed. We can consider the enemy only as a foreigner, who, in the most unjust and ignominious manner has stepped upon the holy soil of our fatherland. It is well known that the North Americans, following the hypocritical and undignified conduct which they have used in all cases of intervention, have declared that they will not fight against the revolution, but that they intend to prevent the government; but it is clearly to be seen that this conduct is for no other purpose than to keep us divided and make easier their conquests. As Mexican patriots we should not permit foreign nations to mix in our internal affairs.

"We therefore call upon our brothers to rally to the common cause for the defense of the national integrity. "You could not more nobly yield your present position than for the purpose of rallying to the cause of the whole of Mexico, which we may call with you against the foreign invaders of our country. I would say that I understand your actions fully and also the present diabolical machinations. I know that as an accomplice you took part in the infidelity and treason of February, 1913. (Madero's death). The well known and understood and also know that it will be the cause of your ruin. "I therefore give you this answer only because your official request and answer are historical documents, and I owe to posterity an explanation of my conduct.

"I know that the scientific, by various processes, have up to this time sought to bring about North American intervention in Mexico. It is known without doubt that the coming of the Americans was desired and provoked by you. The manner in which you have excited internal troubles and then called on all Mexicans to help fight the external troubles, is clear to all the world.

"General Huerta and you did not show much wisdom when you converted into instruments of the scientific and brought about the assassination of President Madero. Vice-President Pino Suarez and some other liberal democrats, because you did not realize that the blood of the heroes who started the democratic movement in 1910 would cause a civil war which would lead to your ruin.

"Now you desire to provoke a foreign war to save yourselves from the disaster coming from the civil conflict. You show even less wisdom when you pile up mountains of machinations and lies which will crumble about your ears.

"You have sought to make this union between yourselves and the Constitutionalists who are under arms, and who are in the line of preparedness and who are ready to fight for the republic, a union of convenience, and not a union of principle. You have sought to make this union between yourselves and the Constitutionalists who are under arms, and who are in the line of preparedness and who are ready to fight for the republic, a union of convenience, and not a union of principle.

"General Huerta, he asserts, has done nothing to show he anticipates the coming of the American army or expects in the event of such a movement to offer serious resistance.

General Villa is proceeding assuredly, says the refugee, if he has the intention of moving on the capital. Both Monterey and Saltillo are believed in Mexico City to have been evacuated by the federals, who are said to have fallen back on San Luis Potosi, where they are understood by the government to be threatened by the revolutionists, and are still holding out.

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## TO ENFRANCHISE ABSENT VOTER

LEGISLATURE MAY BE ASKED TO TAKE ACTION AND PASS VOTING LAW.

## OTHER STATES HAVE LAWS

In Ohio Thirty Per Cent of Qualified Voters Failed to Vote in 1910—New Census Necessary.

(By Deputy Donovon.)

Columbus, O.—Half of the "better class of electors" living in cities, who do not vote, are absent on election day, while only 20 per cent of those not voting in slum districts fail to vote because they are out of the city. These estimates are made in a bulletin on the subject of absentee voting prepared by W. T. Donaldson, of the state legislative reference bureau, and made public.

No definite recommendations are made in the bulletin, but it is probable that some law providing for absent or postal voting will be presented to the legislature at the next session. It would affect principally traveling salesmen, students and railroad men.

Mr. Donaldson also declares surveys conducted in Cincinnati and Columbus show that more electors fail to vote in slum districts than in wealthier precincts, and that, consequently, a compulsory voting law would increase the number of "less desirable voters."

In Ohio 30 per cent of the qualified voters neglected to vote in 1910, he said. From two of the wealthier precincts of Cincinnati, 65 per cent of those who did not vote were absent from the city on election day; only 25 per cent of the non-voters in a slum district had the "out of the city" excuse. Figures are much the same for Columbus.

Methods of enfranchising absentee voters in states and counties where it has been tried is "absentee voting," by which an elector casts his vote in any precinct where he happens to be on election day; "postal voting," by which he gets his ballot from the postmaster, who mails it to the voter's home county, and "early voting," by which the voter who knows he will be away on election day gets special permission to cast his vote before that time in his own county. Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Dakota have such laws now. Missouri has one applying only to the city and county of St. Louis.

New Census Necessary.

Through what appears to be a legislative blunder, the special censuses taken by municipalities under the provisions of the liquor license act may have to be taken again before the beginning of the license year, November 24. The license act says that the census to be taken in the year preceding the license year, the evident purpose being to prevent increases during the year in the number of saloons after the number has been ascertained according to law. As the act has been drawn up, however, it appears that a special census is good only for one year. If the ruling is adhered to many Ohio municipalities will be put to the trouble of taking another census at considerable expense or be content with a reduced number of saloons.

## PLAN MAPPED OUT.

Washington, May 6.—Developments in the Mexican situation yesterday were divided between the diplomatic and the military status.

The South American mediators continued their sessions throughout the day and for the first time it became authoritatively known from them that they considered the whole range of Mexican affairs as properly embraced in their work. Their reply to Carranza had been made clear, and while eliminating him from the mediation for the time being, it still left the door open to him to come into the proceedings later.

At the war department it became clear that the status quo at Vera Cruz would be maintained, with no advance of the American forces until the peace is restored. It was known that a definite course of action had been outlined in the event of a resumption of hostilities at Vera Cruz and the extension of the campaign toward Mexico City. In that event, Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the American expeditionary force, would be directed by General Funston directing the advance beyond Vera Cruz and General Charles J. Bailey of the coast artillery assuming the command of the base at Vera Cruz. This arrangement, however, is wholly in the line of preparedness and signifies no present purpose of being put into operation. Congress after a considerable period of silence on Mexico, again came into the situation.

In the senate, Senator Lippitt, of Rhode Island, introduced a resolution calling on President Wilson for information as to published reports that it was the administration purpose to aid General Villa to secure the presidency. During a brief, but spirited discussion, Senator Lodge read from a London paper a scathing denunciation of Villa.

The Lippitt resolution went over until to-day under the senate rules.

## Voluntary Tax Returns.

Two startling voluntary tax returns were made to the Franklin county tax commission, showing astonishing increases over the returns made by the same men last year. W. M. Ritter, president of the Ritter Lumber Co., made a return of property amounting to \$134,000. His return last year was for \$8,000. Last year Mr. Ritter paid taxes amounting to \$120. At the same rate, his new return would cause him to pay \$15,000.

## Gets Court Appointment.

E. H. Moore, former state insurance superintendent, has been appointed by the courts to wind up the affairs of the Universal Life Insurance Co. of Cleveland against which the state brought an ouster suit, for failure to comply with the state insurance laws.

## Exams in Cow Testing.

Ohio always has been a leader in cow testing work. Taken over a series of years, this state probably leads all others in the number of cows tested. The testing must be done by trained men in the work. It is conducted by the dairy department, Ohio State university. For the purpose of securing testers, a civil service examination will be held at Ohio state university, May 14 and 15. The pay is \$2 a day and expenses. Application blanks must be filed at least five days before date of examination.

## First One-Cent Paper.

The first one-cent morning paper in America was the New York Morning Post, which was founded in 1833, with Dr. H. D. Shepard as editor and Horace Greeley as printer. Prior to that by three years an evening paper called The Cent, selling for that amount, had had a brief existence in Philadelphia. Greeley, who was born 103 years ago, started his career as a printer in Poutney, Vt., in 1826. In 1831 he arrived in New York with \$10 in his pocket, but two years later he began business on his own account as printer of the Morning Post. The following year Greeley, in partnership with Jonas Winchester, established the New York, of which Greeley was editor. In 1840 Greeley edited and published the Log Cabin, a campaign paper that gained the astounding circulation of 80,000.

## Peeling Onions for a Living.

The profession of onion peeling is not one that obtains much notice, yet there are at least five hundred women in the East and of London earning their living by removing the skins of onions.

## Greater Joan of Arc Taken.

Vera Cruz, May 5.—A woman said to have killed eight American blue-jackets and marines by sniping them in the streets during the first days of the American occupation was given into the custody of the military authorities. A Mexican had informed army officials of her whereabouts upon which her house was searched and a quantity of arms found. She is to be tried by a military court on charges of murder.

## Deaths Claims Two

Washington, May 6.—Two of the sailors wounded at the occupation of Vera Cruz died yesterday. They were Harry Pulliam, fireman, and Clarence R. Hirschberger, seaman, both of the battleship Utah.

Hirschberger's home was in Waverly, N. Y. He was 22 years old and enlisted January 21, 1911.

Pulliam lived in Pulaski, Va. He was 32 years old and enlisted Feb. 2, 1911.

## LOVE FOR "MAMMY" GETS PARDON FOR NEGRO YOUTH.

"Ah'd bet me' on Governor McCreary than ah would on fo aces," said Stephen Taylor on hearing he had been pardoned by Gov. Cox at the intersection of Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky. Steve is the son of the colored "mammy" who nursed the governor of Kentucky in his infancy.

The governor wrote Gov. Cox he was convinced Steve acted in self-defense when he killed a tough negro at Cincinnati. Judge A. C. Fricks, who will decide the case, said Steve had been punished enough. He has been a convict for almost four years.

## Gas Company With Big Capital.

Stockholders of the Columbus Gas and Fuel company have received letters signed by Beman G. Dawes, president, setting forth the proposed plan of organization and financing of the Ohio Cities Gas Co., with a capital stock of \$20,000,000. The organization of this company will make possible a more efficient and central management of the Columbus Gas and Fuel Co., the Federal Gas and Fuel Co., the Springfield Gas Co. and the Columbus Producing Co. The capital stock will be divided, one-half of it, or \$10,000,000, being preferred and the same amount in common stock.

Stockholders of the Columbus Gas and Fuel Co. will exchange their present holdings share for share in the new corporations, which will give them an increase of dividends on both the preferred and common stock. The preferred shares of the Ohio Cities Gas Co. will go on a 5% dividend basis at once and the common will pay at the rate of 5 per cent. At present the common stock of the Gas and Fuel Co. pays only 4 per cent. When all the securities have been exchanged, the stockholders will be able to subscribe for stock issued to pay for the newly-acquired properties by the Cities Gas Co. The earning units will be increased 140 per cent and it is estimated that it will earn at the rate of 11.4 on the common stock, according to the letter of President Dawes.

Railroads Must Deliver Promptly.

A new question as to the liability of transportation companies for failure to deliver goods on time was raised before the state utility commission by a case filed by the Elyria Construction Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. The construction company was engaged in building a bridge and the railroad company had agreed to deliver two carloads of cement to it each day. It failed to do so, however, and the construction company asked for compensation for the lack of employment for its men because of the lack of material. The railroad only wants to pay the construction company the difference between the price of cement on the day when it should have been delivered according to contract, and the days when it was actually delivered.

## Ohio Now Has Quick Justice.

Quicker justice is coming every day in the Ohio supreme court, and it's due in large measure to the judicial reform amendment to the constitution, adopted in September, 1912. This amendment gave the court of appeals final jurisdiction in civil cases unless a constitutional question was involved. It has kept out of supreme court already several cases, and it is expected that used to clog the docket. Supreme Court Clerk Frank McKean said there were 397 cases pending before the supreme court May 1, compared to 788 cases on May 1, 1912. "Within another year," says McKean, "the court will be entirely caught up with its docket, and then it will be possible to get a case through the supreme court in seven months or less."

## Moore in Convention.

Tuesday the Moore of Ohio, numbering 9,000 members by delegates, met the annual convention under the direction of Deputy Supreme Dictator John J. Pugh. Mr. Pugh has been for many years the librarian of the Columbus Carnegie Library. James J. Davis, the director general of the order, was present. Memorial Hall is the place of the meeting, and arrangements have been made to present views by motion pictures of the work now going on at Moosehart, the site chosen for the national home of the order, on the Fox river, 34 miles west of Chicago.

## Will Take Census Early.

Municipalities which expect to take special censuses under the liquor license act, to determine whether they are entitled to additional saloons, should do so before September 1, according to the State Liquor License Board. The board says that it does not wish to have repeated the experience of last year, when many special censuses were thrown upon it at the eleventh hour.

## Remedies Ban On Poisons.

A law prohibiting the sale of poisons such as paris green and copper sulphate and proprietary remedies such as headache powders by other than pharmacists, probably will be promulgated by the Ohio State